

Board of Regents of the University of Oklahoma
University of Oklahoma

Zeitschrift für Sozialforschung

Review by: Samuel Putnam

Books Abroad, Vol. 11, No. 4 (Autumn, 1937), p. 467

Published by: [Board of Regents of the University of Oklahoma](#)

Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/40078923>

Accessed: 23/06/2014 04:26

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disappeared, like Victor Hugo's *Les Châtiments* and *Napoléon le Petit*. They are abrupt and difficult reading, and they are not always convincing; but both as literature and as the courageous expression of a stubborn personal conviction, they are noble and thrilling. Mann uncovers the roots of Germany's present predicament in the unfortunate turn for hero-worship which has long been her curse; but he sees signs that she is growing up, and like Count Sforza hopefully watching Rome from Brussels, he looks confidently for the early unseating of the existing super-government and the coming of a German *Volksstaat*.—H. K. B.

● Wilhelm Stapel. *Die literarische Vorherrschaft der Juden in Deutschland*, 1918 bis 1933. Hamburg. Hanseatische Verlagsanstalt. 1937. 43 pages. 1.50 marks.—This little work is one of the *Schriften des Reichsinstituts für Geschichte des neuen Deutschlands*, a propagandist series which deals Hitleristically with such questions as *Die Freiheit des Geistes*, *Das nationalsozialistische Deutschland und die Wissenschaft*, *Zunft und Nation*. Wilhelm Stapel, it appears, is an anti-Semite by profession. *Delendi sunt Judaei*. He is a man of knowledge and excellent intentions, and he writes well. But he has brooded over his exhausting problem till he is entirely incapable of objectivity. If one can read him patiently, his brochure is crammed with information, illuminating comment, psychological characterization that has value. But he gnashes his teeth on every page, and his nervous spitefulness renders every one of his judgments suspect. It may be true that the average Jewish writer is less the naïvely inspired singer than the very hard-headed man of affairs. But Friedl Stapel proves entirely too much.—R. T. H.

● *Zeitschrift für Sozialforschung*. Herausgegeben im Auftrag des Instituts für Sozialforschung, von Max Horkheimer. Jahrgang V, 1936, Heft 1. Paris. Librairie Félix Alcan. 160 pages.—A cosmopolitan periodical, the *Zeitschrift für Sozialforschung* offers here a particularly interesting number, with articles and book reviews in German, French and English and summaries of the articles in various languages. One of the most interesting contributions is Walter Benjamin's *L'oeuvre d'art à l'époque de sa reproduction mécanisée*, which should appeal to all those interested in the cinema. Next in interest—if one excepts, possibly, Herbert Marcuse's opening philosophical essay, *Zum Begriff des Wesens*—is a

report by Hilde Weiss on *Die "Enquête Ouvrière" von Karl Marx*, showing the truly educational manner in which the founder of Marxism conducted a symposium among French workers. Margaret Mead has an article in English *On the Institutionalized Role of Women and Character Formation*. The book reviews deal with the fields of philosophy, sociology and psychology.—Samuel Putnam. Philadelphia.

● Bruno Brehm. *Zu früh und zu spät. Das grosse Vorspiel der Befreiungskriege*. München. Piper. 1936. 607 pages. 6 marks.—This martial narrative of Austria's futile attempt in 1809 to rid herself and Europe, singlehanded, of Napoleon's domination, shows that the ill-fated campaign, undertaken in the sanguine expectation that a blow against France at that time would have the active support of all the Germans, who would rise and conquer as a nation in arms, was too early and too late. Forced to retreat at Regensburg, the Austrians under the leadership of the Archduke Charles justified, at Asper, the hopes of the Romantic soldier-poet, Heinrich von Kleist, by inflicting on Napoleon his first complete defeat. However, at the ensuing battle of Wagram, precipitated by the Austrian troops in the face of the Archduke's prudent commands to await the French attack, the war was lost; and after the Tyrolese were subdued, Napoleon demanded and received in marriage the hand of the Emperor's daughter, Marie Louise.

The fervidly patriotic account, tragic from the Austrian viewpoint, is lengthened unnecessarily by the author's propensity for interminable conversations, but remains on the whole quite readable and exciting.—Marjorie Nice Boyer. Riegelsville, Pennsylvania.

● Friedrich Freiherr von der Goltz und Theodor Stiefenhofer. *Unsterbliches Deutschland*. Braunschweig. Westermann. 1936. 310 pages. 5.80 marks.—This history of the Germans bears the official endorsement of the National Socialist government. An entire section—there are four of them in all—is devoted to the Germanic tribes. With two thousand years to cover, it is natural that there is not a great deal of detail. In dealing with all periods but the Third Reich, the faults and weaknesses of the Germans are frankly admitted, but the present régime receives a panegyric of unqualified praise. *Volk und Staat*, we are reminded, are the foundations of the